

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2987

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000
Head Office—Hongkong.

Court of Directors.
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.,
C. J. Flint, Esq.,
A. B. McKean, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent
Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTT, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hailam.
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI.
Hui Yu Yuen, Esq.,
Ma Kie Tehong, Esq.,
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.,
J. D. THORNTON, Manager pro tem.

THE Bank is now prepared to make advances on goods to neutral Godowns, and on other securities, at rates to be obtained on application.

Also to receive Moneys on Current Account or Fixed Deposit.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
For rates of interest for other periods apply to the Manager.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1891. [1165]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office—40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office—25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, issues and sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME £900,000 Stg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.,
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.,
F. H. BELL, Esq.,
NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:
Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Chefoo—Messrs. Corns & Co.
Fookow—Messrs. Philips, Phillips & Co.
Hankow—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.
Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
Newchwang—Messrs. Bandini & Co.
Ningbo—Guthrie Kaitau, Esq.
Peking—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer.
Sourabaya—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Swatow—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.
The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, Standard Life Office.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUK, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1892. [1166]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAIHS \$500,000. RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SHUI, Esq.,
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 2 & 3, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1891. [1172]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

It is hereby given that INTEREST will be charged on all CALLS due on Shares of the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED, as and from the 15th instant, in accordance with the Articles of Association.

A. B. MCKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1891. [1159]

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENTS OF

FANCY GOODS

AND
TOYS.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1891. [1168]

CARMICHAEL & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SHOOTING STOCKINGS FOR SPORTSMEN.
BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.
PORPOISE HIDE BOOTS.

CANADIAN CREAMERY BUTTER AND CHEESE.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.
18, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [1168]

Hongkong, 17th October, 1891.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

NEW HATS.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS
SINGLE TERAI HATS
(ALL SHADES).

STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [1166]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CASH TERMS—At

Manufacturers' Prices.

MONTHLY TERMS

—Easy instalments

Spreading over any

period up to two

years.

BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS

THE BEST OF ALL ENGLISH MAKERS.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS

THE BEST GERMAN PIANO

IN THE MARKET.

MASON & HAMLIN

ORGANS

THE LEADING AMERICAN ORGAN

BUILDERS. PRICES FROM \$54.

A large stock of SECOND HAND PIANOS available for hire at from \$5 per month, or for cash purchase at from \$100.

Instalments will also be accepted for Second Hand Instruments.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Packed by CROSSE BLACKWELL & Co., Phillips and Canada and other 1st class packers.

A FULL STOCK OF FRESH STORES ALWAYS ON HAND.

A REVISED PRICE LIST will be issued on October 1st, 1891, attention is called to the NEW SCALE OF PRICES.

Priced Lists and Price-books sent, post free, to any address.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1891. [1158]

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

(From 7, Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard).

THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,

and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING—REPAIRS.

Instruments made equal to new. Large experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

15 years extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Commission Agents.

KOLA WINE, (VAN HARGAN).

TONIC, STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE, unequalled as a Restorative of the Digestive Organs. It strengthens the Mental and Physical powers, and Stimulates the Circulatory and Nervous systems.

DOSE:—A Wine Glass Full with each Meal.

VINA COCA.

A Wine Glass Full taken on rising relieves any uneasiness in the stomach, and faintness.

FINE SCOTCH HEATHER HONEY \$1 per bottle.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1891. [117]

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

ABC Telegraph Codes.

David Engineers Extra First Class.

The Blowpipe, by Col. Ross.

Text Book of Assaying.

Cassell—Ten Years in Equatoria.

Earthquakes, by Becowits.

New Light Literature.

New Fancy Goods.

W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Auctions.

AUCTION OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 7th day of November, 1891, at 2.30 p.m.,

at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, AN INVOICE OF

VALUABLE BOOKS,

consigned to Hongkong by Mr. BERNARD QUARITCH, Bookseller, London.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

For Catalogues apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1891. [1186]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself in Canton under the style of ANDREW & Co. as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Mr. A. F. J. SOARES is authorised to sign the Firm's name per procuration.

JOHN ANDREW.

Canton, 2nd November, 1891. [1187]

NOTICE.

WE have this Day established a BRANCH of our Firm in Amoy, and have authorized Mr. FRANCIS CASS to sign as Agent.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1891. [1199]

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have This Day been appointed AGENTS of the above Company at this port.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., LD.

ROBT. BAIRD, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1891. [1151]

Hotels.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "LIGHTNING"

herby informed, that their goods will be delivered from alongside, Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 6th instant, will be landed at consignee's risk and expense into Messrs. N. Mody and Company's Godown at Wharf.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1891. [1189]

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PORT FAIRY,"

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th prox., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 6th prox., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1891. [1157]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS and taking through Cargo to New Zealand, Tasmantia, &c.)

THE STEAMSHIP

"CATTERTHUN."

Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m.

This well-known steamer is specially fitted for passengers, and has large cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meats, Milk, etc., throughout the voyage.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1891. [1160]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1891. [1188]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"HIROSHIMA MARU,"

Captain J. H. Byne, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1891. [1183]

FOR NEW YORK (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steamship

"HANKOW,"

Captain West, will be despatched as above on or about the 7th November, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1891. [1207]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. America N Bark

"EMMA T. CROWELL,"

Pendleton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co. [1125]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Empress of China. Tuesday... Nov. 10th.

Empress of India. Tuesday... Dec. 8th.

Empress of Japan. Tuesday... Jan. 5th.

THE R. M. S.

"EMPERESS OF CHINA,"

5,900 tons, Captain A. Tillett, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 10th November, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to YANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, inland Sea, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(In Mexican Dollars).

FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

Yokohama, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C.

Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.

Portland, Ore., San Francisco.

Banff, Calgary, Alta.

Winnipeg, Man.

To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.

Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis, Mo.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.

Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.

Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Kingston, Ottawa, Ont.

Montreal, Quebec, Que.

New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.

Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa.

Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.

Hallifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.

Liverpool and London via Liverpool.

Paris, via Liverpool and London.

Havre, via Liverpool and London.

Bremen, Hamburg.

and class steamer and 1st class on rail, and class steamer and rail, also Steamer Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

During a rush over a floating bridge at Chien-kiang five persons fell into the river and were drowned.

H.E. Shao Yu-lien is expected to be here in a few days on his way to Formosa to take up his post as Governor.

Mr. Chen Kin-lung, or rather his head, will take a trip to Chienkiang to enjoy the sights and be enjoyed by the multitude for a few days.

The new dock at the Foochow Arsenal was lately opened, but there was an insufficiency of workmen. The deputy accordingly tested the 500 coolies seeking entrance. Of the 500 only about 60 were able to lift a 300 catty stone and obtain employment.

The crops in the districts of Huangpi and Hsiang, Hupei, are suffering terribly from want of rain. The fields are parched and cracked, while the standing stalks are dry and yellowish in color. Swarms of locusts have made repeated depredations in the localities. There is every prospect of famine.

The recent flight of gentry with their families on account of the Koloa case has been excused by a wag as follows: "What can one expect of the gentry when the first French gun started the generalissimo of the Chinese army and navy to his feet, and he never stopped running until he reached his place of exile?"

The Foochow people seem to be frightened at the slightest occurrence. A Government gunboat brought in some guns of large calibre and the Foochow Viceroy despatched some soldiers to assist at the landing. Dame Rumour at once flew about with her busy tongue and caused a fright which lasted two days.

Excessive rains and flights of locusts have played such havoc with this year's crop in the seven districts of Tientsin that a depredation of farmers petitioned the Tientsin prefect to remit the taxes. His Honour has made a tour of inspection of the reported famine-stricken districts, and found the people were indeed in a sorrowful plight. What steps will be taken is not yet known.

While the Jehu district prison was being repaired, three prisoners, awaiting trial at the autumn assizes on charges of robbery with violence, made a dash for liberty. One of them was captured by a woman and her son, while the other two escaped across the Chienkiang river. The woman and her son received \$100 as reward. \$2,000 are offered for the apprehension of the other two, who are at large. All the ferries are now stopped.

The Ankang district of Hingai prefecture in Shensi is suffering from heavy and continued rains. All the crops are destroyed and a number of villages are flooded to the depth of several feet. Thousands of poor people are rendered homeless, with no prospect of living through the winter. The authorities are doing their best for the sufferers, and the Governor has sent in a memorial praying for a remission of taxes and for funds to succour the destitute.

The Tientsin Customs authorities lately received a telegram informing them that a certain vessel had a quantity of arms on board. When the vessel arrived at port the tide waiters were most diligent in their search for the contraband goods, but in vain. Whether the Customs staff off the real scent, or whether the arms were so securely concealed as to defy all efforts to discover them it is impossible to decide. [Will the bonus be stopped?] It is reported that arms have frequently been smuggled in the coal bunkers or in the water tanks or in receptacles made between the frames. There is always some way of smuggling when the trade in the article is lucrative.

The rebels against the salt linn in the Tehhu district, Fukien, sustained a severe defeat at the hands of the Imperial soldiers some time ago, as was reported. It appears now that the leaders escaped to the mountains and defied all efforts to capture them. On the 18th instant, Admiral Peng of Amoy, received a communication from General Shen, of Chienchow, begging for reinforcements, as all the available troops stationed in Chienchow had again been sent to Tehhu to oppose the insurgent leaders. Shen, who had made his appearance once more with an overwhelming force from the mountains. Admiral Peng at once despatched 500 marines on board the gunboat *Chienchow* for Chienchow, while Tantai Wu proceeded to Yungchuan with 200 men of the rifle brigade to make a flank movement against the insurgents.

The people of Fungshu district in Chienkiang grow great quantities of potatoes. When the crops are ripe the roots without speck or spot are preserved for winter use, the next best are sold and exported, while those of inferior quality are made to take the place of daily food. One day, a family were taking their midday meal of baked potatoes, in their hut, situated at the foot of a mountain infested with tigers. One of these ferocious beasts came prowling outside the hut and began to eat the potato skins that were thrown out. The tiger seemed to enjoy the food, and the head of the family, having plenty of this kind of provision kept on throwing out baskets of freshly baked and hot potatoes, which were eagerly devoured. Then all of a sudden the tiger gave a loud roar, leapt high in the air and fell down dead. This is certainly a strange occurrence; what caused the tiger's death?

Inside the west gate of the district city of Shaanhsan, near Canton, a small Government powder magazine was situated on top of a small hill about 100 feet in height. On the 18th Oct., the powder exploded with great violence and entirely destroyed the building. All fourteen guards were killed, and their remains, charred and horribly mutilated, were scattered in every direction over several ft. A great number of houses were utterly demolished and hundreds of people more or less injured. It is said that the explosion originated from a hot candle being carelessly dropped into a powder cask. Six tons of powder, buried under the magazine, fortunately did not explode, or the calamity would have been much greater. Three years ago a slight accident occurred in the same magazine, scorching and wounding three men; and the authorities then decided to remove it to some less populous place outside the city, but nothing was actually done. It is hoped that this catastrophe will be sufficient to make the authorities carry out their most excellent intention formed three years ago.

The Roman Catholic claims in respect of the Wuhu riot have been negotiated between the Shanghai Tao-tai and the French Consul-General, M. Wagner. A definite agreement was come to on the 20th instant as follows:—

1.—The sum of 125,554 taels will be paid as compensation for damage done.

2.—A wall is to be built to enclose the piece of ground, known as Pakoting, sent to and owned

of the Roman Catholic Church, by the Chinese local authorities, and is to be guarded against people damaging it and trespassing inside it.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 28th.

The lists of the successful candidates in the literary examinations have been out several days. Out of about twenty thousand competitors one hundred and forty-five obtained the degree of (Kü Ken) and twenty the half-rank of (Fa Fang). It is believed by some that only about one half of these are really passed on their own merits, the remainder got through by paying the under-examiners to recommend their essays. An incident will serve to show what is done sometimes. The richest man in Nanking, a Mohammedan, spent over 10,000 and successfully bribed the under-examiners. The names are not announced, but a certain number is given to each candidate. As there are three species of examinations, and the successful number of each species are announced, it became known that a certain number was successful, although no clay had even been given in, as the man who had spent so much to buy his honours was sick and could not attend. Another ambitious but ignorant fellow bought the number and would have passed, but unfortunately the head examiner had nothing to do with the game, and therefore would not pass the essay. The head examiner barely missed losing his rank, if not his head, for this.

Many are giving their views as to the cause of the riots and of the uncertain condition of affairs at present. Some friendly Chiamen believe part of the blame may be laid to the Chinese policy taken by the Foreigners in the Chienkiang riot, and I send enclosed letter as evidence. A friendly Chiamen quoted the proverb:—

Ying chu to tin hwa ruang chu has triu ti (If it is a hard place, shoulder your shovel and pass on; if it is a soft place, you can easily dig the mud). He meant to say the Foreigners were believed to be soft, and they (the Chinese) could get ahead of us. The British Consul was asked to demand money from the Chinese officials to compensate a cook who had left his valuable with the gatekeeper of the Consulate for the purpose of getting out, and no one could tread on the tail of the British lion with impunity. You see how he trusted to a broken reed, as the Consul says:—"I have refused to take action in a similar case for fear of endangering more legitimate claims." It does not do to beg of the Chinese, or you will be treated as soft. When I first came to China a native friend gave me advice in doing business with his people, as follows:—

Be firm; if they are up you are down; if you are down they are up. I have found this a most valuable piece of advice in all dealings with this people, as in buying land, renting and building. Our kind-hearted, but perhaps weak, Minister at Peking gave me different advice. He told me to yield. I know an instance, too, where he ordered, through the Consul, two missionaries not to rent houses in a certain city as the officials did not like it. This sacrificing the Treaty for the sake of creating an imaginary good feeling with the Chinese is, no doubt, the great cause of the present riot. Where their weak place is the Chinese are using their shovels.

This is a copy of part of the letter I referred to. I enclose the original:—

"H.B.M. Consulate,

"Chienkiang, 15th February, 1891.

"Sir—In reply to your letter of the 12th, I regret to say that I do not feel justified in presenting a claim for the value of your cook's box left with my gate-keeper. I anticipate a good deal of opposition to any Chinese claim, even in cases where the claimants were personal servants, who suffered from the looting of their houses. I have been obliged to refuse to take any action in a similar case for fear of endangering more legitimate claims."—*Shanghai Mercury*.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

26th October, 1891.

A great deal of mimic warfare, involving much expenditure of powder and waving of banners, has been making our citizens curious during the last autumn. Every autumn brings with it much drill and generally a grand review, but since the arrival of the present Viceroy no review has taken place. He has now announced his intention of reviewing all the troops on the 10th of the tenth moon. The date being near at hand, preparations are being hurried. It is a pretty sight to see the whole narrow line of a sombre Chinese street filled with uniforms and flags. Blare of trumpets and rattle of artillery weapons accompany the movement of the troops towards the parade ground. The old and new weapons are used side by side, though the old are being gradually supplanted. We do not see, as was the case a few years ago, those huge old contrivances in the shape of blunderbusses which took two men to fire, one man to act as shoulder-rest, the other to pull the trigger. But the antiquated scythes and pikeheads are still used, and one prominent feature of the "march past" yesterday was a band of men striped like tigers with small round shields, whose duties are to perform strange gymnastic stunts. Tiger-like howls, and to coincide with a complete somersault before crouching down behind a *tsutso* formed of their shields. The red foot opposite the Commission has also been exercising its troops and firing some of its big guns, and for several days twenty or thirty of the native gunboats have made the river gay with their naval manoeuvres, brilliant with flags and hideous with tom-toms. It is understood that the parade ground is too small for the intended review, and for fear of accidents the parade is proposed to be held in the open grounds to the south of the city, where the cavalry will have room for their evolutions.

The troops have been during the last two years more vigorously practised at the rifle-battle. There was great consternation when Chang Chih-ying first arrived, because he insisted that all military officials should be able to hit the target. Some Cantonese he brought with him attained fair success, but a band of native military gymnasts, adept at bow and arrow or at handling the huge metal lance, managed to score a single hit amongst three hundred shots contributed by the whole crowd. They came next day by deputation to the writer, who, though a man of peace, is supposed to be an Admirable Criticism of war, science, fortune-telling, prophecy, machinery, etc., etc., and laid their sorrows before him, gravely asking whether it wouldn't be wise to buy a large magnifying glass, such as scholars use for small print, to put on the rifle sight in order to prevent

accuracy! There is every reason to believe that notwithstanding the best advice the experiment was tried. This, however, was two years ago, and no doubt it is now not quite so late to stand straight before the bull's-eye when military officials are firing at a hundred yards. The provincial military examination begins on the seventh day of the tenth moon, and will last for a couple of weeks.

The officials are diligently enquiring into the cases of the thirty Koloa Hui men now in duvance vile. These used to be able to walk to the *yamens* for examination. It is a grim comment on Chinese judicial modes that most of them have to be carried now. Poor wretches! the one comfort is that even if the Koloa Hui be quite innocent of China's present troubles, most of these prisoners are really the bad characters of their neighbourhoods who more or less deserve heavy punishment. The Hunanese, named Tang, whose arrest in a velvet shop at Hankow for distributing anti-foreign placards was recorded in your columns on 19th June, received as his punishment 500 blows and was deported to Hunan. So far, so good, but it is a simple rule-of-three sum to find out the punishment due to his principals. He and others here are the avowed tools or at best agents of the Hunan gentry whose names are well-known to the authorities. When are the Taoist Chou and his companions in crime to be brought to the bar of an outraged justice? It is understood that there is some hitch in the treatment of the Hunan prisoners. The Viceroy is determined on conviction, but it is said that the Fatai (a Hunanese) is equally determined to shield them. If, as is reported, the actual publisher is a connection of Li Han-chang, this intrusion of a powerful name has not made the Viceroy's task easier.

PARIS NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, September 26th, 1891.

The Emperor of Germany has thrown down a trump card, by annulling the passport system in Alsace. That is, he is giving carte blanche to the heads of the anti-Lohengriners who demand "Down with Germany!" Those going to make a stay in the amputated provinces—an historical surgical operation alternately performed by Gauls and Teutons—must be registered within 24 hours, at the police depot. In France, the Flouquet law accords intelligent foreigners three months' grace for their police-inventories, while happy England and America do not bother their heads about them. If you intend remaining in Alsace and Germany, the foreigners will be called upon to pay income tax at once, and in advance. Taxes in the annexed provinces are nearly one-half less than in France; that's one advantage Alsatiens enjoy under German rule.

The Emperor's Erfurt skit at the "Corsican Invader," did not make any blood boil in France. In fact, the First Napoleon cannot be defended, either by royalists or republicans: the former called him the "Corsican ogre"; besides, the Italians claim Bonaparte and Gambetta; Nio having been annexed to France, 53 years after Garibaldi was born there, he, on the other hand, is accepted as a Frenchman. St. Patrick having given, "the frogs and toads a twist, and banished all the vermin," in Ireland, seven centuries before Henri II. took over the Emerald Isle, St. Patrick, becomes a Britisher. "Lord, how this world is given to lying!" observed Falstaff. Apart from this being the tail end of the "Silly Season," never were Parisians served up with such courses of typographical blunders. It out-extravagates the Lamache ballet, at which Schopenhauer and his useful companion, matter existed. Apart from the police inventions, there is the abominable trick of altering speeches and cooking extracts from the foreign journals to suit no commendable ends. And to think the frango of nonsense finds consumers! This epidemic has followed hot foot on the Cronstadt and Portsmouth orations. Some philosophers say they are tricks to boom the coming Russian loan, but the lies are not always favorable to Holy Russia, though their general focus is, to make mischief between France and England. Out our evil, good; our good, evil; the practical joke, even the color of soap-mouches will cease to attract credence to go-bubble news.

It would involve less expense to smash up China, and "raise Cain and broken things" in the Flowery Land, than will cost the looming war between the Continental nations, who claim in addition, to be at the head of civilization. The whacking, too, would next to wholly fall on a race impervious to amelioration, and only breeding and arming to make an Adila ruin in due time. On the Westerns, who have been "brought down" by "Security of God." It is said that the collective Powers would never agree about the division of the spoils. Error—nothing is less difficult to divide, than the goods and chattels of a unit. Look how Poland was converted from a unity, into a trinity; note how the silent Turk, in being improved out of existence, artichoke-like, eaten by the Codlin and Sord families. France is leading a hand to diminish the number of the *maîtres* of the "foreign devils"; she is importing thousands, by special permission, of the Voltaire, who are picked up from New Caledonia, while she has thousands of her own conditionally freed convicts on the spot, who will not work, cannot obtain work, and that laugh at the cell and the guillotine.

Sombre-green colored river water appears to be a necessity for making paper; that is the fact of the beautiful river Charente—all the rivers in France are lovely, save the Seine that we have to drink on which the paper mills of Angoulême stand. At Hays, near Tours, the village where Despreux was born, the Charente has also the same green color as the Charente, and is the centre of a large paper-making trade. Owing to the high price of railway transport of native coal and pine wood for pulp the mills find it cheaper to import coal from England, and pulp from Norway. The village merits a peep from even the round-the-world-80-days tourists. Each workman has his own villa home, with a garden—in the "Garden of France" too can sit under his own vine and fig tree; his children are educated free; there are no doctors' bills to pay; no fees for births, marriages, or deaths; free newspapers, library, baths, gymnasium, &c. The mill owners defray all these *minutiae* gratis. Hays must be the "Little Heaven Below" of the Hymn Book.

Alfa farming is said to pay handsomely in Algeria—the province of Oran—and in Tunisia. Before investing however, consult an "honest broker," as Blamont would say. Alfa is peculiar to the table lands, 1,000 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, and forms a vast sea of savannah of reeds from June to December, when the alfa harvest, cut chiefly by Spanish communists. The native artisans can convert a modest reed of alfa into a cord or broom, a mat, a basket, a cap, a pair of shoes, or "tiles," for heads, as well as roofs. Thus the Kabyle receives visitors under a roof of alfa, takes off his alfa sandals, so as not to soil his alfa carpet; the latter he brushes with an alfa broom; places your hat in an alfa basket, and serves cakes and fruit on alfa plates. It is as applicable to valuable as

the bamboo; only alfa cannot do duty in its baby stage for asparagus, nor does it answer for the moral purpose of bastinadoing.

According to the census taken last spring, the number of "resident" foreigners in Paris was 32,867 males, and 60,156 females—congratulations even to observe nature's ratio of the sexes. The following is the total of some nationalities: English and Irish, 5,224 males, 7,703 females; United States, 1,870 males, 2,367 females; Germans, 10,353 males, 16,510 females; Italians, 13,212 males, 7,913 females; Belgians, 22,115 males, 22,702 females; Russians, 5,125 males, 4,159 females; 724 males, 806 females, have no nationality—are citizens of the world.

Never forget your purse. M. Bernheim is a reporter on a Paris newspaper; he patronized the contents of a pastry cook's shop; for he has a weakness for jam rolls, tarts, and similar geometrically shaped dainties. At paying hour, when people proverbially cease to smile, Bernheim announced he forgot his purse; he proposed to the shop-keeper, while giving his address, that an assistant should accompany him to his lodgings to obtain supplies, when the bill would be settled and time of employed paid for. Declined; a policeman was called; Bernheim was placed in a cell, specially flushed with buckets of water for him, as he said it was dirty, and his boots removed—a mild check to discourage French leave-taking. In the morning friends arrived, arranged all matters, and the prisoner entered the bosom of his family coughing like a worn-out locomotive.

Pull the bobbin and the door will open. Oh, grandmamma, what big eyes you have got! A curplait is a cabby: he received an anonymous letter stating that during his absence his young wife passed her time with a clerk, Léon, in an hotel some distance from the conjugal roof. Cather went to the hotel, hired a room, in the name of the paragon, and scratched a note in his name to the wife to come. He placed the key in the lock outside the door, blew out the candle, and went to bed fully dressed. The wife arrived, easily opened the door, heard a slight move, and, addressing a few endearing epithets to her supposed Léon, while striking a light, was thunder-struck to see the outraged husband rise, and whack her to next to death's door with a stick. She was conveyed to the hospital, and the husband to the police office.

Marseilles is the most unhealthy city in France; the death-rate is 22 per 1,000 inhabitants, while in London it is but 18. The cause is simple; the city sewers are chiefly those constructed by the Phœnicians, 600 B.C. There are 15,600 respectable houses, that have no species of water closet, and 15,000 more that possess such a few latrines. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Paris was not a whit better, in the very palace of the Louvre the house-bucket was emptied from the windows!

The trial of the assistant station master and the engine driver charged with causing the terrible accident last July, at St. Mandé, when 51 persons were killed and over 200 wounded, reveals gross mismanagement. The driver simply lost his head and became a wreck at the impending destruction; he had only "six seconds" to execute as many operations, and failed to do any. The initial error was due to the station-master not rigorously acting on the block system; he started the colliding train without seeing if the line was free. It was demonstrated that trains are started as a matter of no importance, one after another, every three minutes, even on the blocked line, that the signal is never looked at; the signal fall to work and afford amusement to small boys; and the tubes of the Westing-house brake can be, and have been, cut by any scoundrel. Tending subalterns might well adopt suburban railway travelling, for shuffling off the mortal coil.

The police have been making domiciliary visits at the offices of all the contractors connected with the Panama canal bubble. That the visits were searching is shown by the police inspectors examining, in addition to his ordinary office, the sanctum M. Eiffel has on the top of his Tower. The French have given the name "Moscow" to a new and lovely shade of blue. Cronstadt would have been more appropriate, as Moscow ever suggests Rostopchin, 1812, and Ploegheton. There is nothing new, in France at least, in dancing upon a volcano; but dancing on an "inundation" is a novelty. In the terrible floods which destroyed so recently the Spanish village of Consuegra, a bridal party of 46 persons were dancing, drinking and merry-making, when the flood came and swept them all, and the house, and all.

In Modena there are carrier pigeons so trained that a hundred of them will stand in line, advance, fall back, or turn, at the sound of a whistle or the waving of a flag. The goose we know has a step of its own, and that man, proud man himself, utilizes for training warriors. At the fête of St. Cloud, there is a pig that executes drill evolutions, in costume, to the sound of a tin whistle. This recalls a recource the courtiers of Louis XI resorted to, when that consummate specimen of degenerate royalty was in the chronic "blues." A woman had trained seven young pigs to waddle on their hind legs to the tune of a hurdy-gurdy; they were dressed in rich clothes; cooked hats; wore swords; obeyed the word of command, and bowed. They could not, however, keep upright for any time on their trotters; they fell with a grunt, and the latter extended along the whole line. The scene provoked a cadaverous vicissitude in his majesty's visage, and stretched his nose to a Triboulet dimension. While on matters precise, I have met this curious coincidence: there are 71 pigs, per 100 inhabitants in France, and in Italy.

How cruel fate is, a few days ago a respectable merchant at Brussels, was returning from the Hotel de Ville where he was paying for ground in the Cemetery for a family vault. Passing through the Rue Arcuesens, a formidable explosion of gas took place in the laboratory of an electrician, blowing the roof off the premises, into the air; in falling, the merchant was buried beneath it, and crushed like a pan-cake. The week before, his eldest son, an artillery officer, was killed by a train locomotive and his youngest and only remaining child died suddenly, and recently the "mysterious disease" that carried off Prince Baudouin, the heir-apparent.

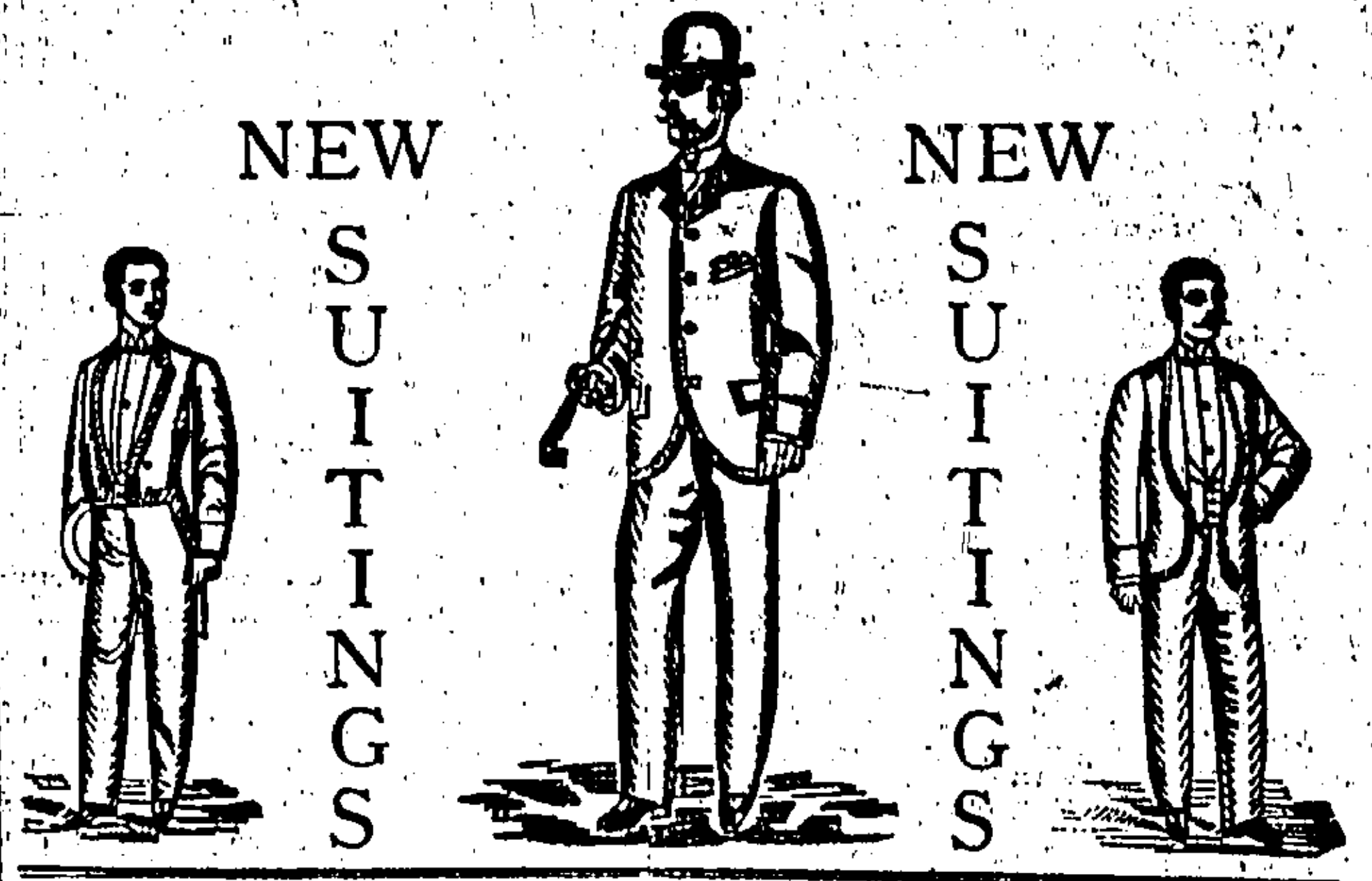
The Municipal Council of Hygiene has reported that the large waiting halls of the railway termini as well as the rooms of the public auction mart in the Druet, must be cleared of the poor consumptive stricken people, who promenade there, on account of the shelter and the sunlight in the ground, having been found there, as elsewhere, to be the most fruitful source of infection.

A Social Club has been formed, and has appropriated some old (less rules) every member at the monthly dinner, is the object of an epigram; if the latter be good, he drinks a glass of "pognon" water, to the health of the maker; the same beverage is drunk if the epigram be the worst.

THEY ROLLED ON THE FLOOR.

On Monday, November 24th, 1890, the American papers published the following news item:—
"Mrs. Sarah B. Hazen, No. 878, East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street, New York, shot and killed herself yesterday morning. She was a lady of excellent character and high social position."

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An inspection is respectfully invited.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1891. [1337]

and a member of the Rev. Dr. Ramsay's Presbyterian Church. She was well-to-do, and very active in various public and private charities. Since last July she had suffered fearfully from indigestion and dyspepsia, which brought on melancholia and then kind of insanity, under the influence of which she took her own life.

Here is another story, not so tragical, but with the same moral. The narrator tells it of himself. "Mostly," he says, "we dread and fear death, yet once I prayed to die, and the reason was in this wise. Up to Christmas, 1888, I had been a healthy man, but at that time (a period of rejoicing with so many) I felt depressed, languid, and tired. My appetite left me, and I was much distressed, after eating the lightest food. My skin and eyes became tinged with a dark yellow colour, and the kidney secretion was like blood. The pain in my stomach was almost unbearable and often lasted from 12 to 14 hours without intermission. Sometimes I was in pain night and day, and was so bad that my wife had to sit up with me through the night. I was constantly sick and troubled with a stomach cough, and expectorated a quantity of green phlegm.

"In spite of warm clothing and every comfort, I was always chilled; the cold shivers running through me as if my blood were thin and poor. I could take no solid food; I lived on soups, milk puddings, &c., and after each meal I had empty, gnawing, windy pains at the stomach, which nothing relieved.

"After a time an intolerable itching of the skin spread all over me, as if my blood were poisoned. A family physician attended me for about a year. Acting upon his advice I went to Harrogate, where I consulted another doctor, and drank the waters, but feeling worse I returned home. The bath attendant at Harrogate and others told me I was suffering from blood poisoning, but this the doctors never mentioned. The first doctor said it was the passing of gallstones that gave me such dreadful pain.

"I now consulted an eminent specialist at Manchester, who confirmed what the other doctor had told me, but none of them afforded me any relief.

"In this miserable way I dragged on for six months more, and became so much reduced I could scarcely put one foot before the other, and so that the rings fell off my fingers and rolled on the floor. I was in such pain that I prayed to die, and one of the doctors told a friend of mine I could not recover.

"In August of last year (1890), whilst my sufferings were at the worst, a book was sent me by post telling of a medicine called Mother Selge's Curative Syrup. I determined to try it, and sent to Mr. Evans, Chemist, Lynn, for a supply. After taking the first bottle, I felt a little better and by persevering with the remedy I recovered my appetite, and gradually gained strength. My natural colour is now returned and I feel as well as I ever did in my life; in fact, as well as I did when a boy. I can eat any kind of food without inconvenience, and have gained 80 pounds in weight during the past three months. I may add that previous to taking this medicine I was so much altered that my friends, and even my pupils, scarcely recognised me. I tell every one what Selge's Syrup did for me.

"The gentleman who makes the foregoing statement is a person of position and known to all the people of Lynn." He declines to permit the publication of his name, but the perfect truth of what is here related is vouched for by Mr. J. H. Evans, the chemist above named.

"The case was an aggravated one of indigestion and dyspepsia and its natural consequences. The whole system had been poisoned and disordered by the acids engendered by the fermentation in the stomach, and had not Selge's Syrup come to the rescue just as it did, a fatal result must have followed in a brief time."

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Hongkong, 4th November, 1891. [1263]

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Hongkong, 29th October, 1891. [1374]

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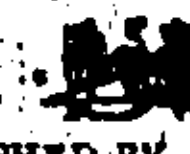
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Hongkong, 29th October, 1891. [1374]

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